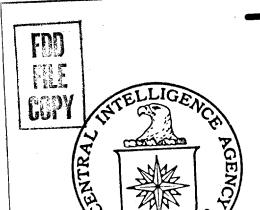
29 Aug 60

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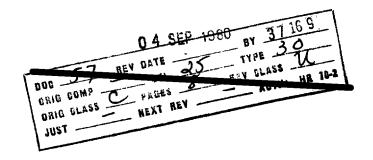


FOREIGN PRESS

BULLETIN

29 AUG 60

Selected news items primarily on the Sino-Soviet Bloc from latest available foreign press



Prepared by

Foreign Documents Division
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Foreign Press Bulletin is a daily publication of the Foreign Documents Division giving press items of current interest which, to our knowledge, have not been reported by other media. The items are grouped by subject category.

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POLITICAL

A SOVIET DESCRIPTION OF FDD's ACTIVITIES -- Moscow, Sovetskiye Profsoyuzy, No 14, Jul 1960, p 17

CPYRGHT

the

"A number of cases are known where state secrets have been publicized by certain workers occupying positions of leadership at the time in lectures and speeches at various extended conferences, and in articles, brochures, and books. The Central Intelligence Agency of the US has institutions which specialize in finding out any secret information that happens to appear in Soviet scientific, technical, and other publications through the fault of careless writers."

COMMUNIST-SOCIALIST POLEMIC OVER ITALIAN GOVERNMENT VOTE

The following is an FDD comment.

The abstention of the representatives of the pro-Communist (PSI (Italian Socialist Party) in the Chamber of Deputies, largely instrumental in the Fanfani government's vote-of-confidence victory on 5 August, drew censure from the PCI (Italian Communist Party) in a front-page editorial by Directorate member Giorgio Amendola, published in the 14 August 1960 issue of the party dialy organ 1 Unita. Amendola emphasized that the "majority" of the PSI Central Committee had made an "error of evaluation" and had relegated to the Communists alone "the honor and the burden of opposition" to the government. He expressed the conviction, however, that the "Socialist comrades" would soon rejoin the leftist opposition and went on to point out that the Communists consider it ever more essential to maintain and broaden the "democratic and antifascist movement."

The PSI's rebuttal to Amendola came in an unsigned front-page editorial in the 17 August 1960 issue of its daily organ Avanti: The PSI defended its abstention stand essentially on the grounds that it had been necessary to enable the "democratic" forces to "break with the Fascist right, lead the country back to democratic legality, and establish the conditions for ... a real shift to the left." The editorial further stressed that the

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PSI's action should be judged by the workers -- not by Amendola -- and expressed confidence in a favorable verdict on their part, claiming that the PSI's policy is the only policy offering any possibility of solving Italy's basic problems in the workers' interest.

The PCI replied to the Avanti! editorial on 19 August in a 1'Unita front-page editorial by its new editor, Alfred Reichlin. After calling for unity among the forces of the left in connection with the forthcoming local elections, Reichlin took exception to the Avanti! claim that the PSI abstention would help the "democratic" forces in Fanfami's Christian Democratic Party (DC). On the contrary, the PCI editor asserted, the Vatican is certain to prevent the Christian Democratic Party from effecting the desired "opening to the left." He went so far as to suggest that the Christian Democratic Party's right wing will take advantage of the PSI abstention and the slackening of "democratic" pressure which may result therefrom to increase its own strength and try to cause the situation to revert to what it had been before.

DOMESTIC "REVISIONISM" SCORED -- Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 8 Aug 60, p 7

[Comment: Press reports of meetings of non-Communist parties and personages since the great "blooming and contending" of the intellectuals in 1957 reveal that up to now, Chinese Communist efforts to remold intellectual thinking have failed. Press accounts for mid-1960 have complained that "revisionist" thinking from outside China has penetrated the Chinese cultural and intellectual community.]

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Modern revisionists have stated absurdly that the war crisis is over and have even gone so far as to publicize "active coexistence" of the two camps. They vainly hoped that this would disintegrate the socialist camp, paralyze the anti-imperialists' will to struggle, and, consequently, attain the objective of safeguarding the capitalist world. We writers and artists whould use our literary and arts weapons to expose the lies of the modern revisionists. Filled with capitalist-class ideology, loving life, and fearing death, the modern revisionists bow to capitalist threats; they possess a split personality and a subjective view. They would not admit that the advanced and heroic person has the highest ideals and virtues. If an artistic work is flawless, they say it is unreal. The brilliant heroes of this era will never be recognized by the contemporary revisionists. — Ting Shih-o, stage artist

Those revisionist salesmen who serve the causes of imperialism and capitalism, and who blindly revere the ancients and foreigners, do not see the brilliance of the new developments. They scream for "factual description" and sc-called "freedom of creation" so as to distort facts and oppose socialism. Although there is probably no Chinese writer today

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who openly states that he is unwilling to accept the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, it is difficult for a Chinese writer to apply such an outlook without first eliminating his capitalist ideas. The capitalists and revisionists slander us as "void of creative freedom" when we write that we omit the flies and garbage in our works. -- Pa Chin, writer

KOREANS IN JAPAN AWARDED NORTH KOREAN MEDALS -- P'yongyang, Nodong Simmun, 10 Aug 60, p 1

CPYRGHT

The following Koreans residing in Japan were awarded medals for supporting the peaceful unification of the fatherland and the democratic national rights of Koreans residing in Japan and for ensuring their education and training and repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by 9 August 1960 decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly:

Han Tok-su, chairman, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; Ye Kye-baek, vice-chairman, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; Yi Sim-ch'ol, vice-chairman, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; Kim Minhwa, president, Choson Minbo Company; Yun Tok-kon, chairman, Korean Central Education Society in Japan; Kim Pyong-so, president, Korea News Service; Kim Pyong-sik, chief of department, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; Kim Po-hyon, chief of department, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; Kim Song-nyul, chairman, Korea University Construction Committee; Kim Yong-gun, chief of department, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; Kim Un-sun, chairman, Central Committee, Korean Democratic Women's League in Japan; No Pyong-u, President, September Bookstore; No Chae-ho, chief of department, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; Yi Tong-jun, chief, education affairs section, Korea University; Yi Chin-gyu, chief of department, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan, Pak Chae-ro, chief of department, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; Yun Pong-gu, chief of department, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan: Yun Sang-ch'ol, chief of department, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; Chong Chae-p'il, chief of department, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; Ch'oe Yong-gun, chief of department, Central Committee, General Federation of Koreans Residing in Japan; and Ho Nam-gi, chairman, Central Committee, Korean Literature and Arts League in Japan.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

MILITARY

COMBAT AIRCRAFT DEMONSTRATION -- Szekesfehervar, Fejer Megyei Hirlap, 23 Jun 1960

CPYRGHT

The Hungarian Home Defense Sport Federation (MHS) is organizing an eviation celebration at the Kisapostag Airport, on the tenth anniversary of the founding of Sztalinvaros, 3 July 1960. The program consists of individual and group parachute jumps, glider and powered aerobatics demonstrations, a demonstration of low-altitude flying with combat aircraft, notorcycle acrobatics, and a model plane contest.

[Comment: FDD has not noted any indications in the press that this organization has combat aircraft or personnel capable of flying them.]

EMPHASIZES AIR FORCE TRAINING -- Berlin, Informationsbuero West, 15 Aug 60

CPYRGHT

According to a resolution of the GDR Society for Sports and Technology (GST), flight schools which previously have primarily trained glider pilots will now concentrate on training personnel for the society's flying sports schools where young persons are trained for service in the Air Force. Henceforth, young persons will not be recruited for enrollment in the society's flight courses unless they meet the requirements for future service in the Air Force, announced Heinz Schubert, chief of the Flying Sports Department of the Central Executive Committee of the society.

ECONOMIC

CURRENT AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN EASTERN EUROPE

The following is an FDD comment.

Rainy weather hampering field work is again reported from Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and parts of Poland in their press up to mid-August 1960. Hungary had heavy rains, cold weather and floods in late July. According to press accounts, the rain helped the corn, root, and fruit crops, but hampered the development of cereal-grain and vegetable crops. Though admitting that the rains delayed harvesting all over the country, it is claimed that good progress in harvesting has been made since the end of the rains. The tenor of all published reports is that despite the floods, the crops are being rescued, although it is admitted that "a survey of losses is under way."

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In East Germany, "the bad weather, the daily rain,...make it difficult to bring in the harvest quickly and without losses," a harvest which is called "rich," by Bauern-Echo (Schwerin) of 18 August. The Minister of Agriculture lists these priority tasks for agriculture; completion of the grain harvest, catch-crop sowing, and rapid progress in the potato harvest.

A Polish authoritative statement admits losses amounting to "millions of zloty" and adds that the figures are neither final nor all-inclusive. Water is said to seriously impede the harvest.

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In Czechoslovakia, which reports unstable weather with recurring showers, slightly more than one fourth of the grain has been delivered to the purchase points, and the flax harvest looks "highly promising."

In Rumania, with "good working conditions," threshing is almost three fourths completed and summer deep plowing about half completed, according to the weekly bulletin of the Ministry of Agriculture of 14 August. The bulletin demands that both these operations be continued with great vigor. The corn harvest in the south and in the southwest is said to be in full swing.

The Bulgarian press indicates that some okrugs are suffering from a lack of moisture despite abundant rains in May, June, and the first half of July. Although the total harvest was nearing completion by the end of July, it is reported that threshing was only one fourth completed by early August and daily threshing was less than 30 percent of capacity.

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGE -- Bucharest, Telecomunicatii, No 3, May Jun 60, pp 108, 120

CPYRGHT

The first domestically produced automatic telephone exchange has been constructed in Rumania by the Grigore Preoteasa" plant with assistance from the other socialist countries and the Department of Post and Telecommunications. It has 50-100 lines and is to serve enterprises and institutions and connect them with the public network. All the equipment was manufactured in Rumania; it permits more traffic than similar foreign types (Budapest and Antwerp). — Engineers Frederic Mangiurea and Alexandru Tihan

ELECTRONIC COMPUTER PRODUCTION PLANNED -- Warsaw, Przeglad Elektrotechniczny, Vol XXXVI, No 7, Jul 60, p 291

CPYRGHT

The Wroclaw Electronics Plant is preparing for the production of electronic computers and electronic automation equipment.

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